FATE OF THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS. MR. FRENCH BELIEVED TO HAVE NO CHANCE+THE OUTLOOK FOR THE OTHER NOMINERS, PACEPT PERHAPS, MR. HESS NOT VERY CHEERFUL-THE CAMPAIGN AS PLANNED AT GRAMERCY PARK,

City politicians agree that the prospect of Mr. French's sitting in the Police Board as the successor of Mr. Erhardt is so slight as not to be worth taking into account. The disposition of the Aldermen toward the Mayor's nominations does not soften, and it is not expected now that any of them will be confirmed to-morrow, except, perhaps, that of Mr. Hess. The asserted influence of Mr. Tilden in bringing about some of these nominations is still commented upon freely, and it is affirmed that through Police Commissioner MacLean he is now trying to capture the Street Cleaning Department at a single stroke.

THE ALDERMEN NOT WON OVER. NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE PROSPECTS OF THE

MAYOR'S NOMINKES-GROUNDS OF OPPOSITION, There is little probability that the dead-lock in the Board of Aldermen over Mayor Cooper's nominations will be broken to-morrow. Great exertions have been made by the Mayor's Anti-Tammay advisers-popularly styled bis "Kitchen Cab-inet," and including Michael Norton, John Feliows, John Fox, Maurice J. Power, Nelson J. Waterbury, Andrew H. Green, Joseph Blumenthal, and other politicians-to secure the united support of the Anti-Tammany Aldermen, but all such efforts have failed. Similar efforts bave been made by Jacob M. Patterson, jr., Solon B. Smith, Joseph C. Pinckney and other friends of General Arthur to secure a united vote for confirmation on the part of the Republican Aldermen, but without success. Several caucuses have been held, and numerous invitations been sent to the Aldermen to meet for "consultation." General Arthur has a determined opponent in Alderman Jacobus (Repubdetermined exponent in Alderman Jacobus (Republican), who says that General Arthur stated publicly that Mayor Cooper refused to appoint Gilbert, J. Hinter Pélice Comussioner, while the Mayor states that he was never asked by General Arthur to appoint him. At the hast Republican caucus Alderman Jacobus had a resolution offered asking for the appointment of a committee "to find out who had been lying," but the motion was tabled. Alderman Perley refuses to be comforted because Cornelius Van Cott, who was the candidate of Alderman Morris, was nominated to succeed Mr. Perley's brother as Fire Commissioner. Alderman Stewart's not fully

who was the candidate of Alderman Morns, was nominated to succeed Mr. Pericy's brother as Fire Commissioner. Alderman Stewart is not fully satisfied with the nominations, but this will not prevent his voting for confirmation.

The Mayor and his "cabinet" have met the Anti-Tammany Aldermen on several occasions, but without any satisficiety results. One or more invitations sent recently to the Anti-Tammany Aldermen to meet the Mayor in his private roota were disrogarded by the Aldermen. The latter claim that with the exception of a few masshals and the promise of an equal number of degactelers, they have had no recognition from the Mayor, who does not hesitate to veto their resolutions, and who sent Nelson J. Waterbury and Maurice J. Power to Albany to secure the passage of bins to take sway a portion of the hirde power left to them. "His nominations," said an Alderman yesterlay, "are all in the interests of Mr. Tiden without regard to the party here. He contemplates filling General Smith's place, and making other removals, but he will not promise to allow us to fill any inportant place or consider our claims, Clearly we well have to force resountion." rtant place or consider our claims. Clearly

wa well have to force recognition."

Alderman Reberts said vesterday that the Tammsay Alderman had resolved to vote as a unit.

Tammany supporters acclare open war against. The den, Robinson and Cooper, and say that if any one of them should come up for office in the future they would "can" the Democratic tiples; rather than would "cul" the Democratic tisks; rather than support him. The intention of Mayor Cooper to manipulate the City Government in the interests of Mr. Robinson for the Governorship and Mr. Tilof Mr. Robinson for the Governorship and Mr. Tilden for they Presidency they claim will cartainly
meet with the bitter opposition of the Tammany Aderinen. On account of this intention,
Republican Addernen find a large support among
their constituents in any opposition they may
make to uncatificatory nonmations made by the
Mayor. If the Ropublican Addernan stand out it is
asserted the Mayor will be forced to fulfil his
promises and to nominate qualified persons who will
not be the tools of Mr. Tilden or any one else.

The situation at the meeting of the Board of
Aldernen to-morrow is, therefore, not likely
to be different from what it was on the day
the nominations were first made. The bill
before the Legislature reducing the salaries
of city officials, should it become law before the
nominations are confirmed, would affect the salaries
of the new Commissioners. For that reason a vote

of the new Commissioners. For that reason a vo will be unsisted on to-morrow by some of the Alde mea. Mr. French for Police Commissioner, unle some great change should take place—not an improbable event with the Board of Aldermen—will be rejected, and the other nominations had over with the possible exception of that of Jacob Hess.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU, ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE IT IN THE TUDEN INTEREST -CAPTAIN TYNAN NAMED TO SUCCEED CAPT TAIN GUNNER AS HEAD OF THE BUREAU.

The two subjects now agitating local politiciaus are the possibility of the confirmation of the Mayor's pommees, and the attempted canture of the Street-Cleaning Department in the interest of Mayor Cooper, Governor Robinson and Mr. Tilden. For the moment the attempt to secure the control of the Tax Department and the Board of Apportionment is lost in consideration of the greater importance of the schemes to secure the immense personal patrouage of the Police Board and the Street-Cleaning Department, The Board of Apportionment and the Tax Office undoubtedly wield great power in times of elections, but the power of the Police and Street-Cleaning Departments is looked upon by politicians as of far more importance to political aspirants like Governor

Robinson and Mr. Tilden.

Some weeks age Captain Gunner, who is in charge of the Street-Cleuaing Bureau of the Police Department, was induced by Commissioner MucLean to write a communication to the Police Board isking for instructions upon the point whether or not be was, in his capacity of third of the street-cleaners, simply a detailed Captain of the Police Force, and consequently subject to the orders of the Commissioners and the Saperintendent, or the inspector of street-cleaners, in which case he was absolute in missioners and the Saperintenders, to associate in the first-cleauers, in which case he was absolute in power in the matter of appointment and dismissal of the force employed in cleaning the streets. This inquiry was referred to Corporation Counsel Whitney for an opinion, and has not yet been

pended to. At the meeting of the Police Board on Friday last At the meeting of the Police Board on Friday last Commissioner MacLean, who has been put in charge of the street-cleaning business, offered a resolution removing Captain Gunner, and this was agreed to by all the other Commissioners. Almost immediately afterward Mr. MacLean moved that Captain Edward Tynan, new of the Thirty-first Precinct, be appointed to the head of the Street-Cleaning Bureau. There was a general expression of surprise. Commissioner Whoeler said the suggestion was an utter surprise to him. General Smith said he did not think the selection of the best—did not believe that Captain Tynan was of the best-did not believe that Captom Tynan wa of the best-did hat believe that Captain Typas variety the sort of officer needed in the Burcau—but would vote for him as Mr. MacLean's selection. Commissioner Erhardt declared that Captain Typan was not the sort of man wanted, and asked why there was such baste in nominating him. Commissioner MacLean said that he had looked at Captain Typas was a such baste of the captain Typas was a man believe on the tround.

nan's official record, and named him on that ground. Commissioners Erhardt and Wheeler consulted a moment. The facts were recalled that Captain Tyuan was, previous to the election last Fall, a strong Anti-i annuany man; that in view of his active efforts in the Tilden interest, he had been removed from one district, where his influence is have been very great, to the "goat district," have been very great, to the "goal district," away up town, where it was nothing, and that Mayor Ceoper, then only a nominee for Mayor, had personally urged that Captain Tyana be not removed. In view of these facts, and of the additional fact that the Corporation Counsel's opinion was stall in abeyance, Commissioners Erhardt and Whoeler voted to defer any action until a later meeting. They argued that if Captain Tynan—a Cooper-Tilden partisan—were appointed before Corporation Counsel Whitney rendered an opinion, and then that outpure gave the Captain the power of an Tilden Dattsas Whitney rendered an opinion, and then that opinion gave the Captain the power of an inspector, with authority to appoint and remove without consideration of the Police Commissioners, it would necessarily follow that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Mackean would be a commissioner of the policy of the commissioner of the cooper and the mackean would be compared at least one important bureau of the have captured at least one important bureau of the

ce Department, ne appointment of a successor to Captain Gunner remains for future consideration. Whether the appointment will be in the interest of Mr. Tilden on the motion of Mr. MicLean depends upon the action of the Board of Aldermen 'n confirming or rejecting the Mayor's nomine

QUININE ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin : We ask leave to give a positive denial the your statement that "the two manufactures of quinting in Philadelphia care organization one." The two bouses engaged in that business in this city have been independent during the whole of their existence of over half a century, and are to no way under one supervision, as you assert. Your centeral note entirely overlooks:

the important fact stated in our circular, to which you refer, that owing to the increased cost of circhena, bark the price of quiume is more than 200 per cent blither in Europe than it was twelve years ago. It would have been still higher both there and here if the American manufacturers and not sunpsied the vants of this commandaturers and not sunpsied the vants of this commanufacturers and not supplied the wants of this con-try. If not unde here it is certain that at times of great-est need the article would not be obtainable. Yours re-spectfully,

ROSENGARTEN & SONS. Philadelphia, May 16, 1879.

OBITUARY.

ASA PACKER. PHILABELPHIA, May 18.-Judge Asa. Packer died. ere last night at 10 o'clock, in the seventy-third year of his age. His funeral will take place at | Cooper Institute. Among the members of the execu-Mauch Chunk on Tuesday afternoon.

The Hom. Asa Pauker, president of the Lehigh Vailey Railroad Company, was born at Groton, Conn., December 29, 1805. It has been said of him that he never had a year's schooling in his life. In 1822, toe poor for any other method of travel, and with his knapsack on his back, he walked to Springfield, Susquebanna County, Penn., where he had an uncle, a carpenter by trade, to whom he apprenticed himself. He subsequently tried working at the busi less in this city, but soon returned to Susquehanna County. After some experience in farming, he built a boat, and plied as hercaptain on the Lehigh Canal. Gradually he acquired an interest in other boats, and after giving up canal driving he was enabled to open a store. He was also a contractor for building locks on the upper Lehigh. Removing to Mnuch Chunk, he became largely engaged in the shipment of coal. He bought coal lands whenever opportunity offered, and lengaged on his own account in the business of working them. In 1852, relying almost entirely upon his own resources, he projected and built the Lehigh Valley Raiiroad, and also the railroad from Mauch Chank to Eric. He met with semons pecuniary embarrassments in compleaning these great enterprises, but tided them over, and ultimately became very wealthy. He served as Judge of a County Court, and also in the State Legislature. He married early in life Miss Sarah M. Blakelee, the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer.

Judge Packer was chosen a Representative for Pennsylvania to the XXXIIId Congress as a Democrat. Subsequently, as a Nebraska Democrat, he was elected to the XXXIVth Congress, serving until March 3, 1887. In 1868, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New-York. In that convention he received the 26 yotes of Pennsylvania for the Presidential nomination until the differenth ballot was reached, when, dier consultation, the delegation cast its vote for itier consultation, the delegation cast its vote for General Hancock. During the balloting before the Jelegation changed its vote, Judge Packer twice received one vote from North Carolina, once one vote from North Carolina, at one in a balf vote from North Carolina, and at another time a balf vote from Indiana. He received his highest vote, 27½, on the tenth ballot. In 1869 Judge Packer was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, but lacked 4,500 of an election. After that campaign he took no active part in politics. In

ampaign he took no active part in polities. In 875 he was appointed a Commissioner to the Cen-emual Exhibition. Judge Packer was the founder and benefactor of Judge Packer was the founder and benefactor of the Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Penn., which was chartered in 1866 under Protestant Episcopal control. For the establishment of this institution, tuition in which was made entirely free, Judge Packer gave \$500,000 and suitable grounds. Lehigh University was originally designed to give a purely scientific edication, and the school of gen-cial liveaure similar to the ordinary college. eral literature—similar to the ordinary college —was subsequently added.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. W. GODON.

Philadelphia, May 18.-Private dispatches ceived in this city yesterday announce the sudden eath, at Blols, France, of Sylvanus W. Godon, a Rear-Admiral on the retired list of the United States Navy.

Rear-Admiral Godon was born in Philadelphiz June 18, 1800, and was appointed as a midshipman in the United States Navy March 1, 1810. As a midshipman he saw service in various parts of the globe. He be-came a Licatemant December 17, 1836, and for about a year was attached to the sloop-of-war Peacock, of the East India Squadron. After other service, in the Medicaranean, he was attached to the bomb-brig Vesuvius, nd took part in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was made Commander in 1855, a Captain in 1861, and a Comodore in 1863. As a Captain he took command of the sloop-of-war Powhatan, one of the vessels of Dupont's sloop-of-war Powhatan, one of the vessels of Dupont's Expedition to Port Royal. As the two battles of Fort Fisher, in 1864 and 1865, he commanded the steamer Susquehanna and the Fourth Division of Porter's Synderon. He was commissioned as Rear-Admiral in 1865, and in 1866 and 1867 was in command of the South Atlantic Squadron. From 1868 to 1870 he was in charge of the New-York Navy Yard. He was in the service for fifty-two years, during twenty-seven of which he was at sea. Admiral Godon was retired June 1831871.

RACING ON THE CHARLES RIVER.

SPRING MEETING OF THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Boston, May 18 .- One of the finest and most exciting series of boat races ever rowed on the Charles iver occurred yesterday, it being the occasion of the pring races of the Harvard University.

arse was two miles with turn, along Charles River cmankment, the start and finish being in front of the

mion Boat Crub house.

The entries for this race were W. N. Goddard, of 1879. nd F. Peabody, jr., of the Law School. At the cord the two men caught the water simultaneously oddard at a stroke of 35, and Peabody at 32. At the take Goddard had a lead of five lengths, which he naintained all over the home-stretch, finally increasing another length by a spurt, just before reaching the nish. Time, 14m. 34%s. To prize was the champion,

hip of the University and a silver cup.

The next race was for Junior scullers. The prize was silver cup. The entries were A. L. Hull, F. M. Gilley and R. N. Ellis, all of the class of 1880. Hall proved himself so much the superior of his competitors that he left them a long distance behind after the first 100 vards. His time to the finish was 7m. 10s.

The third and final race was for class eights, the disonce, two miles straight away. The start was made at he railroad bridge and the finish at the boat-house. The prizes were a pair of silk flags, and a silver cup to every member of the winning crew. Each class was represented by a crew, and the Law School also had a representation. Peabody was stroke of his crew; Crocker of last year's 'Varsity, f the Seniors, and Brandegree, of last year's Freshmer

There was the usual delay in effecting a start, due to r under the wall, doing a clean, powerful stroke of ty-nine to the minute. The seniors were on the out-Freshmen dropping behind. The last mile of this contest was the flact exhibition of rowing and the hottest rowed race ever known on the river. Between the Seniors and Sophomores it was stem and stem, with the lawyers only a haif length behind, and each crew struggling for the fore. As the last haif mile was approached the Seniors' stem was half a length in front of their nearest competitors, and a good length nearer home than the shell next to the wall. In this order the leading boats continued to the boat-house. The Juntors and Frosinaen were toiling not very far behind. The three leading crews crossed the line at the quickest stroke of the race, as follows: Seniors, 9:10; Sophamores, 9:11 Law School, S:19; Juniors, 9:23; Freshmen, 9:35.

THE VOTE IN CALIFORNIA.

A MAJORITY OF ABOUT TEN THOUSAND FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The latest mails from California bring election returns from all the counties in the State except five, and show that the majority for the new Constitution is in the neighborhood of 10,000. The counties thus far heard from report 71,855 votes for the new Constitution, and 62,612 votes against it. As the vote for President in 1876 was 155,777 (the Republicans having a plurality of 2,805), about 21,000 votes remain to be accounted for. The cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Sac ramento, Marysville and Grass Valley gave majoratics ranging, between 241 and 1,491 bgainst the Constitution, while Los Angeles gaven majority of 605 and San Jose a majority of 574 for it. Of the twenty-air counties carried by the Republicans in 1876 fourteen gave ma-jorities for the Constitution and ten against it; two counties remain to be heard from. Fourteen counties weten against the Constitution and thirty-three for it; five counties have not reported.

A COAL BREAKER BURNED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 18 .- The breaker at the Stanton shaft of the Lenigh and Wilkes arre Coal Company was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. It will be remembered that a fire caused by an explosion of gas has been raging in the shaft since the 7th mst. The origin of this morning's conflagration

to begin its work. A lady well-known for her liberal and judicious benevolence bus furnished. the means to defray the expenses of an office, and of the preliminary work of gathering and distributing information, and a room for the headquarters of the society will be taken in tive committee are John Wheeler, Joseph Seligman, the Rev. Dr. Deems, the Rev. Dr. Newton, Professor Felix Adler, Charles F. Wingate, Cortland Palmer

and E. V. Smalley. The general purpose of the society is to encourage emigration to the West of the industrious, deserving poor of the city who cannot find sufficient employment in their present homes to enable them to support thems: lves. In other words, it aims to transfer a portion of the surplus labor-ing population of the metropolis to the soil, where by their own efforts they can earn for themselves homes and lead lives of needlabors and complete. can earn for themselves homes and lead lives of usefulness and comfort. To this end the society designs to comply the Summer and Fall in collecting information about desirable parts for emigrants to go to, and holding conferences of workingmen who may desire to organize a colony. By next spring, it is expected that a colony of from 50 to a 100 families can be established at some favorable locality on lands owned by the society. The details of the colony plan are not yet matured, and it is desired that the colonists themselves shall help to shape them. The general idea is that the association should give the new settlers a start, providing them with houses, animals and implements, and giving them time to remain a start of impressions. mais sud implements, and given the table to pay the actual outlay with a low rate of interest. The village plan of settlement is the one most favored, the settlers living in a village in the centre of the tract where they can have the advantages of a school, a church, machine shops, and social inter-

ourse. It will thus be seen that there are two classes of people the society aims to benefit—first, those who desire to emigrate and have the means to do so but do not know where to go and are in need of disinterested advice and trustworthy information; and second, those who, though willing and industrious, lack the means for moving and establishing themselves in new homes. The aid given the latter class will not be put in the form of charity but of a loan which they will be expected charity but of a loan which they will be expected to repay. The success of the first colony will lead to the formation of others.

A HAUNTED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND. THE GHOSTLY CHAMBER IN WHICH MUSCULAR SPIRITS PLAY PRANKS WITH THE FURNITURE AT MIDNIGHT.

The quiet little village of Graniteville, S. I., is excited over the discovery of a haunted house. The house, which until lately was occupied by the family of David Decker, is situated on the left side of the road leading to Graniteville Corners, just above the grounds of Isaac Van Name. It is a fine three-story mansion, and stands alone. The room over the kitchen, which was occupied by Mr. Decker's daughters, is the room in which the supernatural manifestations are said to have occurred. The family had occupied the house only a short time when the young ladies complained of queer noises and strange movements in their room, beginning about midnight and continuing until about 2 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Decker laughed at the statements, and told his daughters that it was merely imagination. A few days after-ward they again appealed to their father, declaring that they would not enter the room again at night. They said they could not sleep, as the furniture was moved about the room, and even their bed was

lifted from the floor.

Dicker, to satisfy his daughters, resolved to investigate the matter, and in company with Captain George Wood and several other neighbors, all members of the old Baptist church in the village, sper bers of the old Balliss children in the larger partial and they had witnesses enough to substantiate the statements made, Mr. Docker soon after left the house. Captain Wood, in speaking of his night's experience in the room, declared that the iron bedstead on which the seven

declared that the iron bedstead on which the seven men were seated was raised repeatedly about five inches from the floor. The other members of the party confirmed the Captain's statement.

Captain "Abe" Tyeon, an old resident of the village, stated that about fifty years ago he and Captain John Mersereau, now dead, slept in the same room one night and heard strange noises during most of the night. The family of the Rev. Mr. Young, while occupying the premises, is said to have been annoyed in a similar way. The house, which stands only a short distance from the site of the residence of "Polly" Bodine, who was tried about thirty years ago for murder and for burning her house, has remained closed since Mr. Decker's family removed from it. moved from it.

THE WESTERN UNION SURPLUS. WHAT PRESIDENT GREEN SAYS ABOUT THE REPORTS.

OF A DIVISION. The recent advance in price of the Western Union Telegraph stock has been attributed generally to an FOUR LARGE STEAMERS DEPART CROWDED WITH ntended division of the \$6,000,000 surplus share

It was reported last week that the Executive Committee of the directors had voted to recommend to the full board this distribution. President Norvin Green said Saturday: "There will be no meeting competent to act on this matter until the quarterly meeting of the directors on June 11. The Executive Committee would not decide a matter of such magnitude. The question will be left to the decision of the full board. I cannot say what action may be taken. They will depend on the votes of nineteen directors. I have talked with probably not more than half a dozen of them. But this accumulation belongs to the stockholders. Why not let them take it?

JUDGE DILLON COMING TO NEW-YORK. The Trustees of Columbia College have invited the Hon. John F. Dillon, United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, to a new chair of Real Estate Law and Equity in the Law School, and it is thought probable that he will accept the position. Judge Dillon was born in Washington County, New-York, in 1831, but his home has been in Iowa since his boyhood. He studied medicine and afterward law, and in 1852 he was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Iowa. Soon of the Seventh Judicial District of Iowa. Soon after he published a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Coart of Iowa. In 1863 he was elected by the Republican party to the Supreme Bench for six years, and in 1869 he was again elected by men of both parties. In the same year he was made United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, embracing the States of Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. Two years subsequently Judge Dillon published a work on "Municipal Corporations." He has delivered courses of lectures on "Medical Jurisprudence" to the combined law and medical classes of the Iowa State University.

THE APPEAL IN THE TALMAGE CASE. The complaint of the minority of the Brooklyn Presbytery to the Synod of Long Island in relation to the action upon the charges against the Rev. Mr. Talmage was lodged on Saturday with Mr. St. John, the new moderator. It is signed by eighteen members of the Presbytery. It contains the grounds of complaint, in the notice of complaint read by Dr. Van Dyke to the Presbytery, expressed somewhat more strongly, and two additional points: First, that the accused minister was allowed to refuse to answer questions put to him by counsel and by the Court, and to make long and irrelevant statements in reply to questions which called for simple and direct answers. Second, that the grounds on which some members of the majority based their decision were irrelevant, inconsistent and calculated to bring religion and morality into contempt.

The matter will now rest until the meeting of the Sygod at Jamaica in October. John, the new moderator. It is signed by eighteen

SAVED FROM STARVATION IN A CELLAR.

Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, found Wm. Sheridan, age forty-five, in a damp cellar at No. 245 Rivingtonst., Saturday afternoon, saffering from physical prostration, the result of rheumatism and intemperance. With him were four pretty children, Catherine, age thirteen; Hannah, age eight? Lizzie, age six, and Patrick, age three, all nearly dressed, but yery hungry. The father is a trinsmith, who lost his wife a short time ago, and who has since become dissipated. It was necessary to have him conveyed to Bellevne Hospital. The children were brought to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Mr. Chiardi, and at his request Justice Smith committed the three younger children to the charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic. Catherine was sent to domestic service.

STEAMSHIPS: DETAINED BY THE FOO. A thick fog has prevailed at Sandy Hook for the past forty-eight hours, preventing vessels from passing in or out. The steamships which sailed on Saturday were all anchored inside of Sandy Hook at dark last hight. Several attempts were made to get out when the fog appeared to be clearing, but

COLONIES AN THE WEST.

OBJECTS AND WORK OF THE ALD SOCIETY WAS INSTAURS

The Colonization Aid Society formed in this city a few weeks ago is now fully organized and fearly to begin its work. A believe of the colonization and the city of Vern Cruz arrayed off the thock on Saturday, make the city of Vern Cruz arrayed off the thock on Saturday, The Colonization Aid Society formed in this city a few weeks ago is now fully organized and feady to begin its work. A believe the city of Vern Cruz arrayed off the thock of Saturday, was not the City of Vern Cruz arrayed off the Itsola on Saturday. The Colonization Aid Society formed in this city and feather than the city of Vern Cruz arrayed off the Itsola of the City of Vern Cruz arrayed off the Itso the Niegara off Stauleton. The Mass, which ar-

PREPARING FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR. MANHATTAN/ISLAND/INSISTED UPON BY THE EX-ECUTIVE COMMITTEE-AN ACT TO BE INTRO-

The Executive Committee on the World's Fair in

New-York met at Judge Hillow's house Saturday

evening. John A. Stewart offered a resolution,

which was adopted, declaring that a date for hold-

ing the proposed fair should not be fixed until a site

has been selected; that the buildings for the fair

should be located on New-York Island, and where a

part may be permitted to remain; and that a con-

vention of delegates from other States or cities

DUCED IN CONGRESS.

ought not to be called until such site has been seected and the time for holding the fair fixed; and nstructing the Committee on Site to reconsider the subject and to report whether it may not be possi-ble to acquire sufficient land on the Island of New-York, and whether the land can be acquired by connecting Riverside and Morningside Parks, and whether a part of those parks may not be occupied so that their public use will not be interfered with. so that their public use will not be interfered with.

An act, to be introduced in Congress, was presented by Abrau. S. Hewitt, on behalf of the SubCommittee on Legislation, and was approved by all
present. It provides that a International Exhibition of Arts at a shall be held without the present. It provides that a International Examo-tion of Arts, etc., shall be held under the auspices, of the Government of the United States in the City of New-York; that a commission, to consist of one delegate from each State and Territory, shall be appointed by the President on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories, to superintend the execution of a plan; that an equal number of alternates shall be appointed; that the meetings of the commission shall be held in the City of New-York, and a major-ity shall constitute a quorum; that the members appointed; that the meetings of the shall be held in the City of New-York, and a majerity shall constitute a quorum; that the members shall serve without compensation, and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition; that a Board of Finance is hereby created, with all corporate powers, and specially empowered to secure subscriptions of capital stock to the amount of \$10,000,000 in shares of \$10 each, and to issue bonds not in excess of its capital stock; that the Government shall loan the Board of Finance \$1.500,000 so soon as an equal amount of subscriptions to its capital stock has been collected, such loan to be repaid without interest before any dividends are paid on the stock or any portion of the stock is refunded. The remaining sections provide for carrying into effect the purposes for which the commission is to be organized, informing foreign Governments of the time, place and purposes of the Exhibition, and protecting the interests of stockholders.

STEALING STAMPS FOR SIX YEARS. A CLERK'S THEFTS FROM H. B. CLAFEIN & CO. OF

POSTAGE STAMPS WORTH \$6,000,

terests of stockholders.

William Gordon, a mail clerk in the employ of H. B. Ciaffin & Co., was arrested on Saturday by Inspector Murray's officers on the charge of having robbed his employers of postage stamps amounting to over \$6,000. Inspector Murray's suspicions had een aroused by an accident, and while the firm was still ignerant of any wrongdoing he watched the clerks of the mail department closely, and after two weeks laid before the firm on Saturday-proof of the weeks laid before the firm on Saturday proof of the guilt of young Gordon, a trusted clerk in the house for more than eight years. The same afternoon Gordon was arrested while at his work, and was brought by Roundsmen Cosgrove and O'Toole before the Inspector. He confessed his guilt at once. He told a singular story. When scarcely fifteen years old he entered the employ of the house, and soon rose to a responsible position in the mail department that gave him access to the stores of postage stamps used by the firm. He had held the position for a year or more when he was tempted by Thomas L. Smith, afellow-clerk, to steal daily several sheets of stamps, each worth \$3, and divide with him the profits. He yielded, and for two years these peculations were carried on. Smith received the stamps, sold them, yielded, and for two years these peculations were carried on. Smith received the stamps, sold them, and paid the thref his share. At the end of that time Gordon told Smith that he would steal no more. Smith answered by threatening exposure if he did not continue. Frightened, Gordon complied and, after Smith had been discharged for neglect of duty, he still remained his tool. Soon Smith ceased altogether to give Gordon any share of the money he received for the stamps. He compelled Gordon to report to him every night in Tompkins-square and deliver the stamps stolen during the day. For three years this had been their custom, and the firm had been robbed of stamps worth more than \$6,000. Of this Gordon declares that he received scarcely \$1,000.

smith was also arrested, but he took the matter Smith was also arrested, but he took the matter coolly and refused to speak to the officers before he had consuited counsel. He ridiculed Gordon's confession. Both were remanded yesterday in the Easex Market Court to the custody of inspector Murray, who is seeking the receiver of the stolen stamps. Both prisoners are twenty-three years old. Gordon, who is of respectable family, resides on Ayenne-B, near Tweifth-st. Smith is married and live in Brooklen.

SAILING FOR THE OLD WORLD. PASSENGERS.

Saturday was really the beginning of the season of ocean travel. The steamships Britannic, Donau, Helvetia and Schiedam sailed with full passenger lists. The total number of cabin passengers was 443, of which the Britannic carried 194, and the Donau 135. More than sixty applicants were refused passage on the Britannic. Long before the bour of departure the White Star pier and the Britannic were crowded with friends of those about to begin an ocean voyage, and the dining-saloon and many of the state-rooms were transformed into

to begin an ocean voyage, and the diving-saloon and many of the state-rooms were transformed into veritable gardens of flowers. The greatest number of floral designs were for William H. Vanderbilt and his son George. The most conspicuous piece was a locomotive and tender, the cab being formed of panses and the smoke-pipe of small blue flowers, the earling smoke from which was represented by white blossoms. At the head of the main diningtable was an immense horseshoe of flowers, with "bon voyage" in purple blossoms; it bore the card, "Washington Nathan, from Pearlie and Nellie." Mr. Vanderbilt was visited by a large number of friends, including General Freight Agent Rufter, Mr. Wagner, of the Wagner Parlor Car Company, ex-Governors Morgan, Hoffman and Tilden, and Angustus Scheil. These and many other friends accompanied the steamer down the bay in the tag Blackbird. Commodore Garnson and his wife received a number of floral gifts, as did also Hornee White. Among the other passengers of the Britannie were ex-President W. D. Bishop, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, R. L. Cutting and wife, Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, Samuel F. Barger, Morris K. Jesup and wife, and Lord and Lady Harris. As the steamer swang into the stream and started on her voyage, the 2,000 people assembled cheered, bade good-byes and waved handkerchiefs and hats.

A SEA-SIDE KETREAT FOR SICK CHILDREN.

A SEA-SIDE RETREAT FOR SICK CHILDREN. The Children's Aid Society proposes to add, this Summer, to its Summer Home, Sick Children's Mission and similar agencies, a "Sick Infants' Retreat" on the sea side. Here they propose to bring poor mothers with young children who have been attacked with Summer diseases, and keep them for a week or a few days. The mothers will do much a week of a lew Gays. The mothers will co much of the work of the establishment, so that some 2,000 cases, it is believed, may be cared for at an expense of about \$4,000. An outlit of about \$1,500 would bring up the total cost of the proposed sanitarium to between \$5,000 and \$6,000 for the Summer. The officers of the society will not undertake this work unless the public comes forward to appear it. The about a proposed to the society will not undertake this work unless the public comes forward to ake this work timess the proved, among others, by apport it. The plan is approved, among others, by the Gouverneur M. Smith, A. Jacobi, William ". Loomis. Gifts may be sent in cheeks, payable to the order of George S. Coe, treasurer (American Exchange National Bank), marked "Sick Infinits' Retweat," or to 'Win A. Booth, president, Third National Bunk, No. 20 Nassau-st,

CURIOUS DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

"Fatty degeneration of the heart" was the cause ecorded at the Coroner's office for the death of Charles Cornwall, of No. 37 Seventh-st., on Thursday last. It has since been ascertained that Mr. Cornwall died while under the influence of chloroform administered at his own desire when about to undergo a painful surgical operation. Mr. Cornwall, who retired from the Navy years ago, and kept a restaurant in Sixth-ave., was suffering from a stricture. Dr. Chambers, of No. 37 West Nintlest, the family physician, called Dr. Louis A. Stineson as consulting physician, and, at the patient's request, chloroform was administered to him. At the second or third inhalation he suddenly expured.

An antopsy was performed by Dr. Edward Janeway and Drs. Stineson and Chambers. Only the most minute examination of the heart under the microscope revosabel traces of the disease assigned as the cause of his death.

A REJECTED SUITOR'S REVENGE, Charles Cappell, of No. 435 East Fifteenth-st., and Mrs. Telkala Krolekwez, of No. 878 Eighthave., were arraigaed in Justice Semier's Court, in Brooklyn, on Satarday, on the charge of perjury.

The complament was Theophilus Knyakie, who was

years ago, when she was unmarried. She was living at that time in Grand-st., Brooklyn, and Kryzkie became her lover, although repulsed by her. On her return frim Europe, when she again refused to marry him, he fired four shots at her, in a thouse in Grand-st, only one of which took effect. The balli was extracted by Cappell. Kryzkie was sent to State Prison for five years. He now charges Mrs. Krolek wez and Cappell with swearing falsely when giving testimony at his trial. They will be given a hearing next Saturday.

REMOVING TO THE NEW CATHEDRAL. VICAR-GENERAL QUINN'S LAST SERMON IN THE CHURCH IN MODIT-SE.

Vicar-General Quinn, for six years pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott-st., preached at the last nass yesterday morning. At the end of the sermon he made a few farewell remarks to the congregaion preparatory to retiring from his position to assame the charge of the new Cathedral in Fifth-ave., which will be opened next Sunday. Father Quinn resigned his position on May I, but continued in charge until last tweek. During the six years he had had charge of the parish, he said, much of his time was taken up with the duties of his position as Vicar-General. Wasen his duties called him away, his place was efficiently filled by his assistant, the Rev. John F. Kearney. In conclusion, he told the congregation that Father Kearney had been appointed their new pastor. Father Kearney was ordained priest about twelve years ago, and since then he has, been an assistant priest at the cathedral. After the mass, Vicar-General Quinn went to his new residence, No. 26 East Fiftich-st., adjoining the new Cathedral. At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth-st, near Madison-ave, the pastor, Father McMahon, announced that after June 1st no more services would be held in his church, and the parishoners were invited to attend worship at the new Cathedral, which is only around the corner. The ptiests at the Church of St. John the Evangelist will assist in the new Cathedral. resigned his position on May 1, but continued in

LIGHT PENALTY FOR MALFEASANCE.

MESSES. FLAHERTY AND BENNETT FINED \$250 EACH BY JUDGE NEILSON.

The conviction of John W. Flaherty and George C. Bennett, Commissioners of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, was the absorbing topic of conversation among politicians in that city on Saturday. Early in the day there was much speculation as to what penalty would be inflicted upon Messrs. Flaherty and Bennett. They were indicted jointly with Peter Milne, r., Water Purveyor, and Michael J. Dady, Superintendent of Sewers in the Department of City Works, for conspiring to defraud the city of \$50,000 by placing upon the pay-rolls of the department tue names of per-sons who were to do no work. Mr. Milne was acquitted by the jury which convicted the two commissioners. while Mr. Dady, who elected to have a separate trial,

It was nearly 12 o'clock on Saturday when the Court opened. Mr. Shafer at once moved that the verdict be set aside on the ground of irregularity in regard to one of the jurers, Mr. Wilmer. This was denied, and then General Tracy, who conducted the presecution, moved for the sentence.

Judge Neilson requested Mr. Fisherty and Mr , Benneit to rise for sentence, and had begun to address them when General Tracy interrupted him and said that he inderstood that the defendants wished to speak. Mr. Figherty seemed cool and self-possessed and spoke calmly and firmly. "I am not conscious." said he, "of having, during the term which I seved in the Board of City Works, been zuity of any violation of duty. I tried since I entered the Board of City Works to do my.

City Works, been guitty of any violation of duty. I tried since I entered the Board of City Works to do my duty to the city, and notwithstanding the result of this trial I still think that, I have done my duty." Mr. Bennett seemed confused when he arose. He also denied that he had done any wrong and declared that he had noted for the best interests of the city.

The sentence indicted upon each of the defendants by the judge was a fine of \$250. Mr. Shater at once moved that a stay be granted apon the judgment, with a view of obtaining a writ of error, which was granted.

The conviction of these commensioners leaves the Beard of City Works with a single official at its head, and the question has arisen whether President Massey has authority to carry on the business of the department until other commissioners are appointed. The term of office of these uses nod expired on May 1, but no steps had been taken in the direction of appointing their successors, who are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Comed. Mayor Howelf declined to state on Saturday what course he should pursue, but it is a undestated that he will indow Mr. Massey to conduct the business of the City Works Department if the law will perposi, in the hope that a bill abbilishing commissions with three cheef officials may be passed by the Legislature. This expectation, it is said, has also led him to make no nominations to fill the Commissionerships of Poice and Excise and Fire and Ruildings, as well as of City Works, as he is required by law to do early in May. and said that it was a good man and it was an equally good thing to procellined to state on Saturday what course he should
drause, but it is understood that he will allow Mr.
fassey to conduct the business of the City Works Deartiment if the law will permit, in the hope that a bill
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be passed by the Legislature. This expectation, it is
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commissionerships of Police and Excise and Fire and
undilings, as well as of City Works, as he is required by
two do carty in May.

MR. BEECHER ON NEWSPAPES.

ETURN PROM HIS SOUTHERN LECTURE TRIP—COMMENIS ON THE MOREID TASTES OF NEWSPAPER

ETURN PROM HIS SOUTHERN LECTURE TRIP—COMMENIS ON THE MOREID TASTES OF NEWSPAPER

Mr. Beecher, who has just returned from a
two weeks' lecture trip, preached yesterday in Flymouth Church. His face is sunbarned and brown. He
as lectured in Onlo, Kentucky and Tennessee. It was

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Mr. LOUNSERY (Dom., N. Y.) orposed the bill as
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RETURN FROM HIS SOUTHERN LECTURE TRIP -COM-

two weeks' lecture trip, preached yesterday in Fly-month Church. His face is sunburned and brown. He has lectured in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. It was his first experience in lecturing in Southern States and he had large audiences. In Memphis he lectured on Tuesday night, and in the audience was Jefferson Davis. Mr. Beccher was so successful in this lecturing tour in the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the Treasury shad a usual deliver to the Second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that he proposes to return the second of the South that the year and devote the proceeds of the lectures he delivers to worthy institutions in those States. On Thursday, May 22, Mr. Beecher will go to Montreal, the 13th Regiin the celebration of the Queen's birthday. Next Sunday he will preach the annual sermon to the regiment in St. James's Church; Montreal.

If the course of his sermon yesterday morning, which was upon "The Spirit of Hatred," Mr. Ritecher spoke of the cause of nuch evil being in newspapers. "In is the habit of papers giving the news of the world," he said, "to set affoat material from the history to his host of the course of the regiment in the standard store deliars.

So issued, are to be received at par for all dues to the functions of the Government, and and to be used in papers and the received and in Saints and the spirit in the standard store deliars.

Mr. CANNON (Rep., D.) argued against any clause the standard store of the course of the course of the course of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and are to be received at part for all dues to be received at part for all dues to the functions of the Government, and to be received at part for all dues to be received at the functions of the Government, and to be received at part for all dues to be received at the functions of the Government, and the substantial part for all dues to be a function

to set affort material from the highest to the lowest. In society, people are required to wear clothes, but in In society, people are required to wear clothes, but in newspapers they so without. The newspapers are usuade channels for bearing intelligence, invariable node to education, but there is a common sawer at the bottom, full of inephitic cases, repugnant to honor and decency. When todd of this the men who control them that of the South real relations; Spain her buildights; England her bear batting; and America her newspapers. I mean no assult upon newspapers. The streen of this is on them no more than upon Christian families. The whole community loves cvil. Each one is particept ectionals. The newspapers are less fairly than the people who read them."

THE WARREN COUNTY FRAUDS.

EX-SENATOR CORNISH AND EX-CHIEF OF POLICE SWEENLY SENTENCED EACH TO ONE YEAR'S IM-PRISONMENT.

[FROM A SPICIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 17 .- The court-room as well-filled to-day when Chief-Justice Beasly took his eat to pronounce sentence upon Joseph B. Cornish, the had been found multy of conspiracy to chear the county, and Jacob H. Sweeney, convicted of forcery. A number of other criminals, undetest for sundry minor deners, were also arraigned for sentence. Cornish and Sweezey have both been prominent Democratic poli-ticians, Corntsh having filled a term in the State Senate. He was chairman of the Democratic County Committee intil a year or so ago, and was a prominent candidate for Congress. Sweency had been a Freeholder, and met of Police of the Town of Phillipsburg. The coursel for Cornish first placed in the hands of the

Court a petition signed, by 215 bitizens of Washington, the home of Cornish, usiding that he be punished by a fine instead of impresonment. Judge Shipman these made a , motion to set aside the verdict on the grounds nade by ex-Judge Green in his motion at the opening of the trial to quash' the indictment, that the indictment

post the evidence.

Cornist then move for sentonce. Revend a deeper hash than usual upon his face he betrayed no feeling. The Chief-Justice reviewed his ertme pronouncing it auxiremely arganizated one, and sentenced him to one year's hard fabor in the State Prizon. Sweeney was also someneed, after a shelf ralbone. Sweeney was one year in the State Prison. The utisoners were then taken in charge by the Sheriff and conducted to cells in the County Jan.

The cases of Jesse T. Carbart, John W. Dean and William Osborn, indicted for various crimes in connec-William Osbors, indicted for various crimes in connection with county matters, still remain on the docket By a writ of ceriforni, these cases will cove up to argument before the Supreme Court at its next all of the persons having turned State's evi Should the decision of the Supreme Court, by that be placed upon trial, their cases will probably be moved at the September term of the Court.

THE SUICIDE OF A JUDGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 .- Judge J. T. Springer, of Bonega, committed sulcide yesterday by the vessels were no sconer noder way, than the fog became thick again. The Britannic, Othello, Relvetia and Donau were anchored in the Narrows, and served a term for shooting Mrs. Kroickwez four signed for the set.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. A POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE-SILVER THE UPPERMOST TOPIC IN THE HOUSE. SENATE WASHINGTON. May 18, 1879.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. yesterday. Among the amendments agreed to was one offered by

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.), from the Joint Commit on the Library, appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase

Mr. KEERNAN (Dem., N. Y.), for Mr. Bayard (who had been called from the city), offered an amendment approprinting \$20,000 for the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States. [This is for a sliver conference, Agged o. During the debate on an amendment on the subject of

During the debate on an amendment on the subject of clerks in the Post Office Department, a collogay occurred between Mr. Saulsbury (Dem., Del.) and Mr. Windom (Ren., Minn.) on the use of troops at the public.

Mr. CONKLING (Ren., N. Y.), baving been alluded to by Mr. Saulsbury as saying that the Governor of belowers and thanked the Government for souding troops into Delaware, read from a report made from the Sanate Committee on Military Affairs by Mr. Howard, Feberuary 12, 1864, in which it was said that the Governor of Maryland treated the notitary order sending troops. Into that State as any mash to the lovatly of the people, while the Governor of Delaware accepted it as the best expression of the wisines of the loyal people, and was glad to receive ably in preserving the ballothox from robel voters. The Governor of Delaware accepted has the best expression of the wisines of the loyal people, and was glad to receive ably in preserving the ballothox from robel voters. The Governor of Delaware gave his approbation to the exdet by Mixing the agreet scale of the State. The Jonat, committee of fine Lagral scale of the State. The Jonat, committee of the Lagral scale of the State. The Jonat, committee of the Lagral scale of the State. The Jonat, constitute of the Lagral scale of the State. The Jonat, constitute of the Lagral scale of the State. The Jonat, constitute of the Lagral scale of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and there was the same lagreer as a fine famous, it was charged by the robel generals at Richmood. It was charged by the Lagral and the feeling was not surpassed even by the robel generals at Richmood. It was charged by the Lagral of the sovereignty of Delaware and trample under font the sacred rights of the people by defeating their will atthempolis with Federal bayonets. The report facther spoke of the grant and make the powers of the first was the remark: "Who were the novices of Abraham Lincoln, sais how P. Chase, Edward Mr. Stanton, William H. Seward,

Here Mr. Conkling said he, paused to notice that remark: "Who were the novices! Abraham Lincoln, Salsmon P. Chuse, Edward M. Stanton, William H. Seward, and other names that were not forgotten. The twee of Delaware 'were on such men when the Committee of the Legislature of that State ended them 'novices,' and spoke of 'importance and imbooling,' "It was charged a in the report that the administration had plunged the whole country loto a ruinous civil war.

Mr. SAULEBURY (Dem., Del.) said that Governor a Camon was elected with the aid of the military. General Schenck having come into the State, and, after consultation with Mr. Camon, formulated proceedings to insure, as was said, the legal vote, and agreed upon an

lusure, as was said, the legal, vote, and agreed upon au

outh to be taken.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) inquiried what the eath was.
Mr. SALLSBERY said the Constantion of the State
prescribed the oath to be taken by its citzens.

Mr. EDMUNDS wanted the Senator to bell what General Schenek required. Was it not that the creases of the United States should not yote!
Mr. SAULSBURY evaded giving a direct answer.
Mr. CONKLING, during his ropey to Mr. Saulsbury, alkaden to Mr. Enton as calling the Union a Confederate;
Repubble.

My. EATON remarked that the term was used by Mr. CONKLING wanted to know from the Semann's meabolisty the real mane.
Mr. CONKLING wanted to know from the Semann's meabolisty the real mane.
Mr. EA ION-I call it a Representative Republic of

Mr. EA1ON-1 can it a representation of the by Mr. Severeign States.

The collective was continued for some time by Mr. Consing and Mr. Sanishnry.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., 1d.) said that there was no more isomorable man than General Scienck. Mr. Logan decended blin as a patriot and an innershapan.

The Sensite at 3.45 p. m., went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjusting during Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resumed, as the business of the morning hour, the bill to amend the law relative to the ransfer of cases from State to United States Courts. Mr. McLANE (Dem., Ms.) concluded his engagest in

Monday.

favor of the bel, and Mr. URNER (Rep., M4.) opposed The morning hour expired and the bill went over until

The House then, at 1:20 p. res, resumed consideration of the Warner Silver bill. The pending amendment was a one effered by Mr. Helfred (Rep., Col.) confining the privilege of Tree coinage to salver unued in the United :

Mr. EELFORD spoke in support of this amendment, and said that it was a good, thing to protect, pig from in Pennsylvanta and it was an equally good, thing to pro-

and principal of the part for all dates to the add, are to be received at part for all dates to the d S ares and to be used for payment of the current

dollar represents \$1.19 and the submider of dollar represents \$1.

This assertion was considentially applicated by Mr. WARNERANAL, Outo, but the laugh was arrest a risk thin by the next ascention of Mr. Marsh, to the effect that the demonstration or silves had been a crime and a frand, and that the track section of the bill was also often rand, because it was giving the building of 17 percent. (Laughter and appears of the Brandlicius side)

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Onio) said that Congress had never legislated on any question that reached during

ever legislated on any question that reached further oscil territorially and frequest and touched more vital different than those touched by this and espairs bills. Chies is done another three, and assessing coin. If you want to go with China, and partecompare which it we want to go with China, and partecompare which it the civilized nations of the Western world, let us do it in this bill. What this consists needs most of all is that this Congress go home flaggings and points on the Reput and state and let those forces of business nod peace and order and broundermost work in their natural way and bring its into light, stability and peace. Even now our Administration is engineer to get indicate the international arcmachem at the parter of the control of the cont

ional arring consist whereby sub-questioned the design by the wisely septicit.

Mr. Ewing, Mr. Warner and others continued the des tte. The votewus then taken on Mr. Ewing's nucedinsat, at it was adopted—yeas, 106; nays, 105—the speaker using the deciding vote an mapplanse on the Deass-

cratic side.

Mr. Springer's amendment, as amended by Mr. Ewing, was then rejected year, 38; mays, 171—and the House then, at 4:30, adjourner with Thesing.

NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The President sent

the following nominations to the S mate vesterias t

the inflower roundentions to the 8 mate yesterday?

Arong. Propositions—Licaltenant-foliancis to be Goodeness.
Henry A. Morrow and Engence A. Carr. Migors to be Licertenant-colonelis-mourt E. A. Grofton and Charles E. Goodeness.
Complem. Captains to be Majors—Edward D. Baler, in the Quartermister's Department, Joseph S. Conrad. Dord Petry and Richert III. Offley. Pirit-Levientenants-to be Laperell, Lamere, E. Hingems, C. R. Western, Thomas Drury, Wm. E. Lamer, E. L. Hingems, C. R. Western, Thomas Drury, Wm. E. Parnell, Wm. C. Porbusa, Charles King, Josee M. Lie, Jahn De First Licutenants—Daniel C. Peurson, J. S. Hickey, M. H. Emidoph, J. K. Wanng, Choegeo, S. Hottle, Rapert Louist, George O. Eaton, Canries A. McCauley, F. H. Edmands and P. J. McCichuand.

OPENING THE RICHMOND COUNTY COURT. The Richmond County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Dykman presiding, whi convers this morning at Richmond. This term of court will be seeof the most important ever held in the county. The fol-

lowing cases are to be disposed of : The case of Edward Reinhardt, indicted for the murder of his wife, whose remains were found in September last buried in a barrel at Silver Lake. District-Afterney Croak has summoned the witnesses for Wednesday morning. The cases of Gilbert Decker, ex-Town Collector of Westfield; William Washing, ex-Collector of Sauthfield, and Michael Li-Whelians, ex-Collecter of Santhileld, and Meliasi Liy-man, ex-Collecter of the same town, are for malcessame in office; Robert Goggan, Constable of Middletown; for perjury; Jaines Desepsoy, Coroner of Castickon, perjury; and falso pretences; Daniel Dempsey for assault with intent to kill. It is understood that great efforts are being made to prevent the cases of this executionly con-ing before this term of court.

TWO BUSINESS BLOCKS BURNED. SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 .- A fire at Chico last night destroyed two blocks in the business persion of the town. No detaris have jet been received.